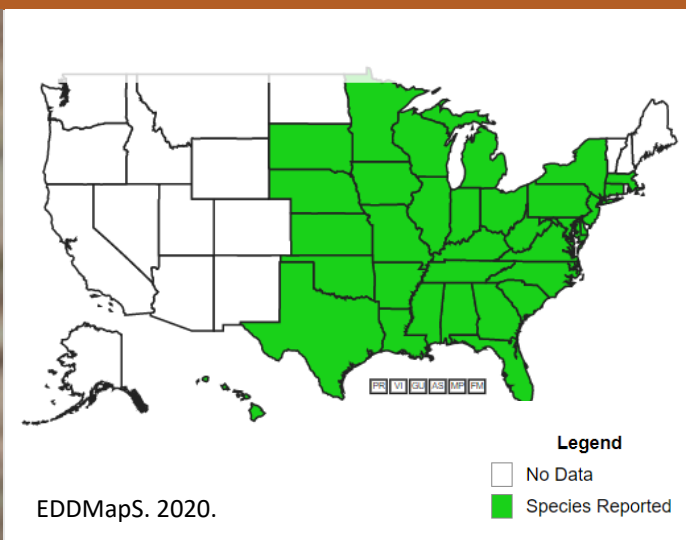


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Sericea Lespedeza (Lespedeza cuneata) - Fabaceae (Legume)



Habitat & Life History

Invades fields, open woodlands, prairies, thickets – Native to Asia & Eastern Australia – FACU & UPL – Perennial semi-woody forb – Sexual & asexual reproduction

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention

Chemical

Mechanical

Cultural



PREVENTION

- Best achieved by establishing a dense cover of native grasses in high-risk sites



CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—fluroxypyr (non-aquatic, apply at branched-stem growth stage), glyphosate, metsulfuron (non-aquatic, apply at flowering), picloram (non-aquatic), triclopyr (non-aquatic, apply at branched-stem growth stage)
- Use-pattern—foliar spray, prior to seed set, June to September
 *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern



MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Frequent mowing in flower bud stage



CULTURAL CONTROL

- Prescribed burning—late spring (May/June) to remove dead plant material
- Grazing—most palatable in early season
- Promote native competition



MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to mow in February/March & again in late growing season (August/September), chemical control in mid-June
- Monitoring—continue monitoring established plants & seed bank until seed is no longer viable
- Niche-filling/Restoration—plant desirable grasses to increase biodiversity & resist any new invaders



COMMENTS

- Be mindful of timing of mechanical control & use in conjunction with chemical treatment; monitor seed bank; long-lived

